



Science Question 3 – **Biologically relevant change in fetal testicular testosterone**

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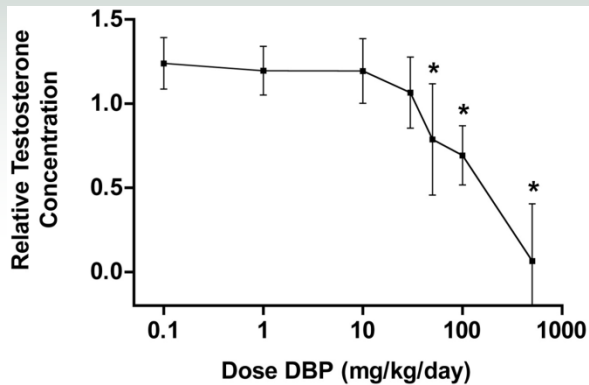
Institute for Chemical Safety Sciences

The Hamner Institutes for Health Sciences

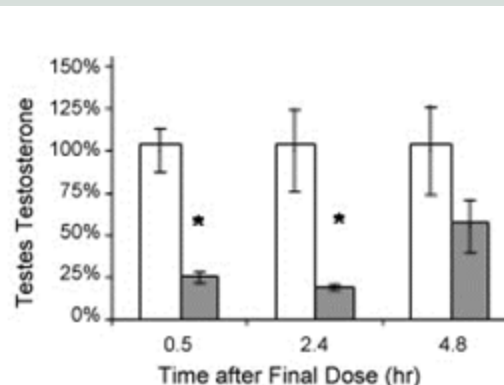
Funding provided by Valerus Specialty Chemicals and
ACC High Phthalate Panel

Inhibition of testosterone by phthalates

500 mg/kg DBP → ~ 75 - 90% inhibition

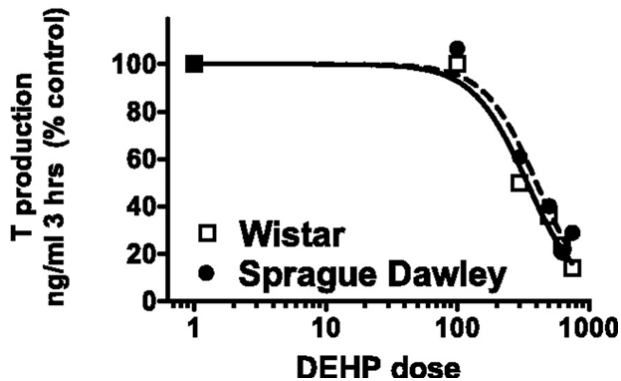


Lehmann et al. Toxicol. Sci. 2004;81:60-68, GD19



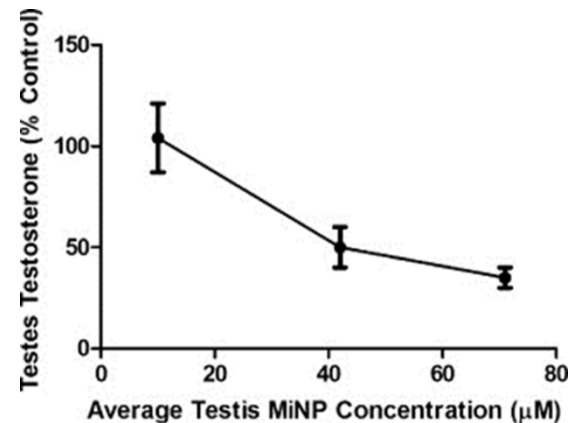
Clewell et al. Toxicology, Volume 255, Issues 1-2, 2009, 80, GD20

500 mg/kg DEHP → ~ 60 - 80% inhibition



Hannas et al. Toxicol. Sci. 2011;123:206-216

750 mg/kg DiNP → ~ 75% inhibition



Clewell et al. Reproductive Toxicology, Volume 35, 2013, 56 - 69

Comparison of effects - DiNP Postnatal Study

• 500 mg/kg/day DBP

- No body weight effects

- Nipple retention
- AGD (absolute and scaled) PND 2 + 14
- Phallus development
- Epididymal development
- Preputial separation
- Weight of 4 reproductive organs

- PND 2 ST – some enlarged tubules
- PND 2 #MNG/section, large LC aggregates
 - Effects were seen to be transient (not observed at PND 49)

• 750 mg/kg/day DiNP

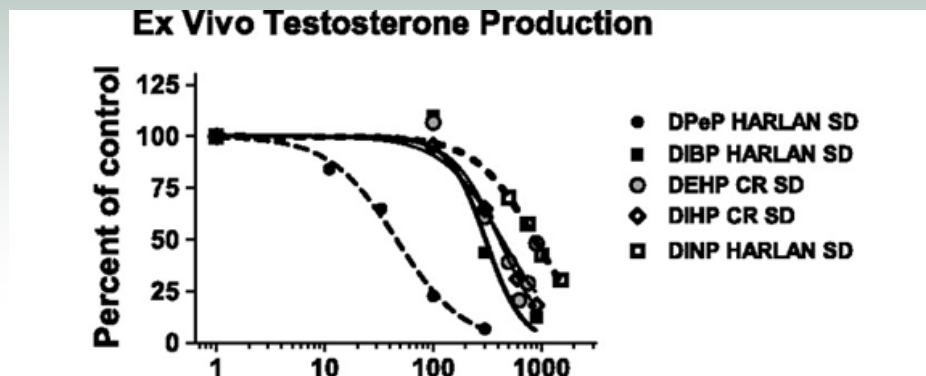
- PND 2 body weight (750 mg/kg)
- PND 14 body weight (≥ 250 mg/kg)

- PND 14 reduced AGD (750 mg/kg)

- No change in ST diameter
- PND 2 # MNG/section (≥ 250 mg/kg), large LC aggregates (750 mg/kg)
 - Effects were seen to be transient (not observed at PND 49)

Possible reasons for lack of malformations with DiNP

- Testosterone reduction is not sufficient to produce malformations (i.e., permanent effects).



Hannas et al. *Toxicol. Sci.*
2011;123:206-216

- Testosterone inhibition **alone** is not sufficient to induce downstream malformations.
 - Cryptorchidism, for example is a combination of testosterone and INSL3 reduction.
 - (Wilson et al., 2004)
 - Role of estrogen disruption in malformations?
 - Veeramachaneni and Klinefelter. *Reproduction* (2014) 147 435
- **More importantly...**
 - Species differences in phthalate effects.
 - (Johnson et al., 2012; Habert et al., 2014; Heger et al., 2012; Mitchell et al., 2012) 3